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zur Besiedelungsgeschichte von Nassau von H. BEHLEN. Dillenberg: Weidenbach, 1904. Pp. xvi, 192.

After a brief general introduction and a somewhat detailed discussion of views as to the nature of the old Roman plough and the differences between it and the old German plough (pp. 9-30), the author considers in succession: The Roman plough and Roman ploughing in comparison with German (pp. 31-72), archæology of the plough and ploughing (pictures of the plough of the bronze age; prehistoric ploughs of wood; prehistoric ploughshares, etc., of bronze, iron; prehistoric relics of ploughing in the so-called "Hochäcker" of Bavaria-Swabia; prehistoric traces of iron ploughshare points on stones, — "Pflugschrammen"). In an Addendum some later literature is discussed, particularly Sophus Müller's *Charre, joug et mors* (1902). A good index, abundant bibliographical references, and a list (p. ix) of principal authorities cited add to the value of this monograph. Behlen is of opinion that agriculture had already reached a high stage of development in Germany in the La Tène period, which was seriously interfered with in the time of the great migrations; also the La Tène culture was not at all specifically Celtic, but represented rather a phase of development involving a great part, or perhaps the whole of the culture-world of the time. The mother of the La Tène age was the Hallstatt period. The La Tène and Roman coulter (this makes a plough a plough) proves the use of an implement corresponding to the modern one. That the ancient Romans had a plough and not a "hook," Behlen believes, in opposition to Meitzen, who contrasts the Roman "hook" and the German plough. Interesting discussions of the Roman words for the plough and its parts, ploughing and its varieties, are included. This book is a little *tendenziös*, but contains much useful information.

DIE ANFÄNGE DER ANATOMIE BEI DEN ALTEN KULTURVÖLKERN. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Anatomie von Dr. LUDWIG HOPF. Breslau: Müller, 1904, pp. vii, 126.

The two sections of this interesting monograph treat respectively of primitive lay anatomy (oldest names of the parts of the body, the anatomy of the kitchen and of sacrifice, omen and augury anatomy, primitive anatomical figures, — parts of the body in pictography of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, pictorial representations of omen anatomy and pictures of parts of the human body as votive gifts, — continuance in Catholic Germany and Austria, — and the beginnings of a scientific anatomy among the nations of antiquity and in the Middle Ages (Mondino de Lincci (1275-1326) was the first since the Alexandrine period to dare to dissect human bodies for the purpose of anatomical demonstration). Scientific anatomy proper dates from Vesalius (b. 1514), whose *De corporis humani fabrica libr. septem* was published at Bâle in 1543. The very first steps of anatomy are taken when each people (as the child does now, after its experimentation) coins its own names for the various parts of the body (the author lists and discusses with some detail the Indo-European terms for these). A sort of specialism in "anatomy" arose in the "kitchen," where the animals and birds slain in

the chase were skilfully carved and prepared for the table, — the slaying of domestic animals also contributed something in the way of reaching vital spots for the death-stroke. Cannibalism among men, too, was not without its bearing upon primitive anatomical knowledge, — so, likewise, sacrificial rites and feasts with their sacred morsels and titbits (particularly the internal organs, etc.). Sacrifice at the altar and the careful observation in omen and augury of birds and animals led to more knowledge of the internal anatomy of numerous creatures. In Egyptian pictography the heart was represented as an urn, while the lungs were six-lobed. The votive gifts in the form of parts of the human body or its organs cover almost the whole field of expression. Their survival to-day may be read of in Andree's recent work on votive gifts.

DIE ALTENGLISCHEN KLEIDERNAMEN. Eine kultur-geschichtlich-etymologische Untersuchung. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der hohen philosophischen Fakultät der Ruprecht-Karls-Universität zu Heidelberg vorgelegt von LILLY L. STROEBE aus Karlsruhe i. B. Born-Leipzig: Noske, 1904, pp. viii, 87.

The first part of this dissertation on Old English clothing-names treats briefly of sources of information (Roman authors, bog-finds and excavations, Anglo-Saxon literary remains and MS. illustration), influence of foreign fashions on Anglo-Saxon dress, stuffs, and colors, dress of men and women, ornament, the second contains an alphabetical list (pp. 21-70) of the names of the individual articles of dress, and another of the names for clothing in general (pp. 71-84) with etymological notes and citation of authorities. The former list embraces 60 main-words and the latter 10. Of Latin origin are the following terms: belt (*balteus*), calc (*calceus*), cāsul (*casula*), cāp (*capa*), cuffie (*cuphia*), mentel (*mantellum*), ovel (*ovarium*), pæll (*pallium*), pileče (*pellicia*), tunece (*tunica*). Out of modern English have passed: basing, calc, cāsul (now *chasuble*), crusne, cuffie, cugele, fæs, feax-net, fnæd, haccle (dial. *hackle* survives), hære, heden, hemethe, hūfe, hwitel (dial. *whittle*), lotha, mēo, nostle (dial. *nosle*), oferbrædels, rēowe (Mod. Eng. *rug* is Scand.), rifeling, rift, rocc, scićcing, strapul, swiftlere, twæle (cogn. is *towel* from Teutonic through French), underwrædel, wæfels, wining, wloh, wrigels. Of the general terms for clothing we no longer know gierała (but cf. *gear*), ham and hama, hāteru, hrægl (obs. *rail*), rēaf (cogn. is *robe* from Teutonic through French), — wæd survives in "widow's weeds." The Anglo-Saxons knew also *silk* (*seolc*, *side*) and "purple" (*pæll*), while a fine and costly stuff for display was called *godwebb*. Interesting terms are *wurmfah* and *weolcenread*.

A. F. C.